WS BY TELEGRAPH.

TERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. BATE ON MORMON POLYGAMY.

AMUSING EPISODE IN THE HOUSE,

&c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1854.

PRIVATE BILLS.

CHAIR said private bills were the order of the day. HUNIER, (dem.) of Va., in accordance with a notice , moved to suspend the rules and take up the In-Appropriation bill. ars. Chase, (free soil) of Ohio, and Shideli, (dem.) ., objected, and the Chair ruled the motion out of

up.
the first bill, being one of the cases to pay for todestroyed by the British in Maryland, no quorum STUART, (dem.) of Mich., moved an adjournment.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, May 5, 1854.

A SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR UTAM.

e went into committee on the bill establishing
of Surveyor General in Utah, and granting

-That the benefit of this act shall not ex-

LETCHER, (dem.) of Va., moved an amendment, the benefit of the second and third sections of the shall not extend to any person (Laughter.)

eer, (dem.) of Ohio, said, whether the proviso retained or rejected, the evil of polygamy will teched. The only point involved was, whether reached. The only point involved was, whether ress will deem it politic to offer donations to Morsin that particular Territory, or whether, by a relied print inducements to them, as other individuality will interpose a barrier to discourage them.

BREGO PREMIUS, (dem.) of N. Y., thought it was osterous for men holding high United States offices tah, and receiving high salaries, to be allowed to as many wives as they choose, while the poor fel-who want to settle on the land shall be restricted by one.

only one.

Mr. Boyte, (dem.) of S. C., said no man was more op. sed to polygamy than he; but government had no that to interfere with religious relations. It would be mont remarkable instance of concentrated power, not be feund in the constitution. Government has no that to interfere with demestic, social or religious relations. This is a religious subject, and therefore one of eat magnitude. The constitution secures to every an the enjoyment of his own religion.

Mr. Carrent, (free soil) of Ohio, understood the genman to admit the power of Congress to donate lands actual settlers. Now, if there is power to make solute grants, is there not power to fix the condition the grant? The gentleman said it would be an interrence with the religious rights of the people of Urah. appose, in the wildness of religious fanaticism. Utah, the people there should langine a revelation on Prophet Joe Smith had required them to enact an eleciastical law, providing that the eldest born of every coman, when one month old, shall be sacrificed and kaghiered, and that the people come here and sax briggress to encourage a sentiment of this kind: would of the homerable gentleman, acting in the capacity of a sardian deem it proper and advisable to provide that no season who subscribed to or practiced on the principle of such an ecclesiastical law, should have the grant?

Mr. Boyce replied he would not recognise such a principle, and siked, would congress have a right to say no resbyterian shall have the privinge?

Mr. Cameran,—here the privinge?

Mr. Cameran,—here the privinger the principle of such an ecclesiastical law, should have the grant?

Mr. Boyce replied he would not recognise such a principle of such an ecclesiastical principle of such and on the principle of such an ecclesiastical principle of such and of the principle of such an ecclesiastical principle of such and principle of such and of the principle of such and the princ

Mr. Campania noper the variety of the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution laid on the table.

The House again went into committee, and Mr. Richardson made an ineffectual motion to lay aside the bill.

Mr. Dianes took occasion to say that African slavery is recognized by law in Utab. Conversation ensued as to the state of the Torritorial business, some members wanting to lay the Utab bill aside, while others thought they could dispose of it in differen minutes. Finally, on motion of Mr. Bishop Perkins, by a vote of ayes 81-noes not counted—the bill was laid aside, with the recommendation that it do not pass. Five other Territorial bills were considered and laid aside to be reported.

wanted to adjourn over, as many have business with the departments.

Mr. Jossa, (dem.) of Tenn.—They have from nine to two o'clock to transact it.

Mr. Parr, (dem.) of Conn., wished to know whether it was in order for the gentleman of Ohio (Mr. Campbell) to interrupt the proceedings every half hour.

Mr. Camparu, replied, but what he said was lost in the confusion which at that time prevailed.

Several motions were made to adjourn, the last voted down by 46 to 50.

Mr. Camparu, again moved for a call of the House, he and others being desirous of securing the attendance of a quorum, so as to adjourn until Monday.

Mr. BERKERMENDER, (dem.) of Ky., merved that the House adjourn, and the question was taken rice roce.

journed. Owing to this, there was much laughter on one side of the House, and intense seriousness on the other.

The Speaker left his chair, and had reached the middle of the unin aisle when a crowd immediately gathered in that vicinity. Hastening thither, we discovered Mr. Campbell and the Speaker engaged in excited and carnest dialogue, and the first words we heard were from Mr. Campbell, who said:—"I'll insist on my rights, sir, though I ambut a very humble member." "Yes," replied the Speaker, with emphasis, "you area very humble member: but, sir, you have the remedy for redress. I cm an officer of the House, and if I have not done my duty they can alre 1.5 out."

There were several members standing between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Boyd. One of the messengers, meantime, was looking for Mr. Campbell's hat, asking several hystanders whether they had seen it. The excitement lasted but a few moments, and evidently arose from the bellef of Mr. Campbell and others, that the Speaker had decided the question of adjournment too hastily.

Mike Welsh coming over to see what was doing, some one saked him what was going on. "Oh!" said he, with a careless air, "it's like two boys—just knock this chip off my hat, will you?" The crowd soon hastened away for dinner, a member observing that his steak was getting cold.

We must not forget to mention that James Robertson, the celebrated ditor of the Trith, sefred the occasion to circulate a hand bill detailing his innumerable private giefs, headed a "Prutalassault and battery." meaning of course upon himself. This man says he has had han hat dearroyed by his persecutors, three times stripped of his clothing, five times deprived of his private papers, and been burnt out, basides being in jail and in the mouth of hell.

Confirmations by the Senate.

Confirmations by the Senate.

Washington, May 5, 1854

The Senate has confirmed Thomas S. Hall as Collector at Sackett's Harbor, New York; and Michael Stark as indian Agent for New Mexico. The appointment of J. M. Gatewood as Indian Agent at Council Bluffs, was rejected.

From Portland.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CLEOPATRA AT PORTLAND—LOSS OF THE BARK BELLONA.

PORTLAND, Me, May 5, 1854.

The steamship Cleopatra, Captain Henry Sait, from Liverpool, on the 11th April, for Quebec, arrived here today. She had very bed weather on the passage, deck swept and houses carried away. In going up the St. Lawrence, crocordered an island of ice grounded, by which she was considerably damaged in her bows. She could only get as far as St. Panl's, when she put about, and arrived here at 12 o'clock to-day, bringing a full freight and a large number of passengers.

On the 26th ult., took off Captain Bugsley, and a crew of seventeen men, from the bark Bellons, bound from Caroliff for Quebec, with railroad iron—the Bellona having on the mosning of the 17th of April, been dismasted in a heavy gale, her boats carried away and stern stove in, leaving her in a sinking condition.

The Rhode Island Legislature.

Providence, May 5, 1854.

The General Assembly to-day passed an act repealing the compulsory part of the blind ballot law. The Assembly will probably rise to night.

News from the South.

RATMORE, May 5, 1854.

The ship States Rights, from Liverpool, had arrived at Savannah, with less of masts and spars, and had six seamen swept overboard during the passage. She reports seeing several vessels dismasted and in distress.

The Postmaster General has refused to allow the establishment of a second daily mall south of Wilmington, N. C. The Charleston and Savannah papers express great dissatisfaction.

Ex-Traident Fillmore was received at Atalanta, Ga., on Tuesday, with great enthusiasm. He spent the day there, and then started for Nashville.

Markets.

New Oblians, May 4, 1854.

Our cotton market has been dull to-day. The sales were 4,500 bules. Flour is firm and tending upward. Corn is considerably lower; 30,000 bushels sold to-day, at 55c. a 58c. Rio coffee—3,000 bags changed hands to-day, at 9c. a 10½c. Money is somewhat tighter.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, May 4, 1854.

The Lunatic Veto and the Lana Property of the Consequences—The Administration and the Demecracy—The Netraska Bill, dc.

Quite a stirring sensation has been produced in both houses, among all parties, by the President's veto of the

houses, among all parties, by the Fresident's voto of the Lunatic Asylum land bill, not so much upon the merits of the bill itself, as upon the probable effect of this voto upon the Homestead bill, Bennett's Land bill, the rail road swindling land bills, and even the Nebrasia bill. It will appear from the incidental debate in the Senate to day, that there is some considerable doubt about the policy of passing the Homestead bill after this lunatic veto; but Mr. Pettit is of the opinion that the total description of the Homestead bill and that he has veto does not involve the Homestead bill, and that he has reason to believe that the President will sign the meahe is in favor of the railroad land grants to Western stock jobbing combinations, so that as far as their safety depends upon the President's approval, they are per-fecily secure, right and tight. But these land-jobbers are endangered by this veto from the reaction which it

to these Western mitroads of a number of men whe have been herotofore friends of these projects, upon log-rolling principles—you go for my bill, and I will go for yours. The veto spoils these arrangements, except so far as the various railroad land speculators may log-roll among themselves.

As for Dennett's land bill, there can be no question that, if possed, it will be vetoed. The President will take the ground that between the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the public lands and the lands themselves there can be no constitutional distinction. The Baltimore democratic platforms of 1840, '44, '48 and '52 are dead against the distribution of the proceeds, and they consequently involve the democratic duty of a veto sgainst any bill which may be passed for dividing the public lands among the States. Under this impression, it is highly probable that no serious efforts will now be made to carry Bennet's land distribution scheme through the House.

Again, it is apprehended that the Nebraska bill will lose by this veto of the lunatics the support of a number of members in both houses, who may have no longer any sufficient object to risk their own pelitical heads for the relief of an administration whose policy of land grants has been omeially declared to be limited to the benefit of the memopolizing land-jobbers of Western railroads. The motion o. Richardson, on Monday next, I apprehend will show an unexpected amount of fluttering and dodring upon the Nebraska question. Nor do I believe there is any reasonable ground to suppose that the Nebraska bill, for repealing the Missouri compromise in any shape or form, will be passed by the House next week, next month, or at any time this side of the next session of Congress.

The certain effects, then, of the veto of the lunatic will be, in Congress or at the White House.—

The defeat of Bennett's Land Distribution bill.

An additional dead weight against the Nebraska bill. On the other hand, the clearly expressed favoritism extended by the administration pe

EXECUTION OF JOHN HENDRICKSON, JUN., MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

His Innocence Persisted in to the Last.

Troops Called out to Preserve Order, &c., &c., &c.

Our Special Correspondence.

ATHANY, May 5, 1854. The sentence pronounced by the law upon John Hen irickson, Jun., of death, on account of having murdere

poison, was carried into effect in the last of Albany coun ty. The morning papers contained this notice:— The Execution—Norice.—Persons deputized to attend the execution of John Hendrickson, Jun., are requested to meet at the County Clerk's office. City Hall, this morn-ing, at 10 o'clock. From thence they will proceed in a body to the jail.

May 5, 1854.

At that hour thousands had assembled in the streets. At that hour thousands had assembled in the streets. The jail, guarded by a detachment of city military, formed lines across the streets, thereby preventing any persion of the crowd from coming within one hundred feet of the jail. At fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock, Deputy Sheriff £t. John led the jury and the reporters for the pleas from the City Hall into the Sheriff's office in the jul. The gentlemen selected as jurors were W. Woolford, John P. Russ, N. Beardsley, L. J. Lloyd, F. Kearney, W. S. Paddock, John McKnight, R. Thompson, R. K. Gardner, T. Kellune, D. Smith, Giles Cook, Harris Pare, J. J. Sher man. At palf-past ten o'clock, the jury, reporters, and several spectators, consisting of several young physi-cians, the county and city officers and others, were es-corted to the hall prepared as the place of execution. It

aeveral spectators, consisting of several young physicians, the county and city officers and others, were escorted to the hall prepared as the place of execution. It is on the east wing of the building fronting the cells, which are three stories, from which all the prisoners had very judiciously been removed. In the centre of this hall the fatal cord was arranged, and hung down to within seven feet of the stone floor. It ram through a pulley some fiften feet above, constructed in the end of a three inch plank, and running to the other end of the plank and through another pully some twenty feet, then down to which was attached six fifty-six weights, hanging about four feet from the floor and partially enclosed in an upright bex, the end of the rope running through a port hole into the Sheriif's office, and there stapled to the floor. The hall in which the execution took place is some fifty feet in length by eight in breadth.

As soon as arrangements were perfected inside, the people were admitted, until the ground floor, and all those of the various corridors, were completely examined; the slightness of their structure caused the greatest anxiety lest by the great weight upon them a general avalanche might ensue. Though some of the timbers cracked and snapped a trifle, the structure remained firm. It is likely that some fire hundred persons were admitted, when, from being apprehensive of a crash, the officers very properly closed the outside entrance. The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of the Butch Reformed Church, was invited into the criminal's cell at a quarter before eleven o'clock, where were also several of the doomed man's nearest relatives. The reverend gentleman prayed and administered consolation to the culpiti, whose moments were fast drawing to a close. Though the Sheriff was willing to extend the time of his execution to two o'clock, the latest moment given him by the sentence, yet Hendrickson at eleven o'clock signified his readiness. His arms were pinioned, and the fatal cord placed around his neck. He was the

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Missionary Meeting at the Tabernacie.
The Union Missionary meeting was celebrated last evening at the Broadway Tabernacie, before a very crowled

The Union Missionary meeting was celebrated last evening at the Recodway Tabernacie, before a very crowled audience. Every seat was occupied.

LUTHER BRADES, Even, opened the meeting, and said that this was the close of a Missionary Couvention composed of representatives of many of our Evangelical churches. These representatives, animated by a love of extending the Gospel of Christ, have come up to this convention to take counsel upon the great subject of the evangelization of the world. I cannot, he said, view the fact of this convention—the catholic spirit which has pervaded its proceedings—otherwise than as the most remarkable sign of the times, and one of the most auspicious auguries for the future. Differences of religion are fading away and giving place to that union of the church on earth which is assured to us by the promises of God. At this convention we have had the advantage of many friends who have labored in the cause of the Saviour, and ameng them I have only to mention the Rev. Dr. Duff as-one of the most distinguished. We will commence by singing the 551st hymn:—

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Boll down their golden saud;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain, &c.
he forsecoing hymn was sunny, the Bon

After the foregoing hymn was sung, the Rev. Dr. For syth read a portion of the 60th chapter of the prophecy of Isaiah. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Pome-

roy, Secretary of the American Board.

The following statement relating to the Union Missionary Convention was then presented to the meeting by the Rev. Dr. Murray, who premised by hoping that it would form a text for the reverend gentleman who was to speak

form a text for the reverend gentleman who was to speak in the course of the evening:—

I. To what extent are we authorized by the Word of God to aspect the convexion of the world to Christ?

Resolved, That without entering into any definition as to the technical meaning of such a term as conversion, and without entering into any statement as to the times or succession of antecedent events. the Convention rejoice in unanimously testifying their simple, heartfelt, undoubting faith in the emphatic declaration of God's inspired Word, that "Men shall be blessed in him;" (Josus Christ); "all inations shall call him blessed;" yea, that "the whole carth shall be filled with His glory."

II. What are the divinely appointed and most efficient means of extending the Cospol to all men?

Resolved, As the general sense of this Convention, that the cheef means of divine appointment for the evangelization of the convention of the whole written Word of God—the proparation and oferulation of evangelizal tracts and booke-as well as any other instrumentalities fitted to bring the saving truths of God's Word home to men's one's cogether with any processes which experience may have sanctioned as the most efficient in raising up everywhere native ministers and teachers of the living goapel.

III. It best to concentrate laborers in the Foreign field

up everywhere native ministers and teachers of the living coapel.

III. Is it best to concentrate laborers in the Foreign field or to scatter them?

Resolved, That while this Convention fully accord in the propriety and desirableness of diffusing a knowledge of the Cospel, as far as circumstances admit, or providences of God may indicate, by means of sculely qualified and unrearraised ninerracy—they yet fully accord in the propriety and desirableness of skining on strong and commanding extains mere especially in countries where hereditary concentrated systems of error have long prevailed, and there concentrating a powerful agency, fitted by harmonious co-operation to carry on the different departments of the Missionary enterprise in such a way as to constitute them, by God's blessing, emanative sources of evangelizing inducence to the surrequiring multitudes, as well as the most efficient means afterpretating the Gospel in purity to succeeding generations.

controlly, for origing the property of the minds of the stu-dent, or what may be briefly designated a course of evan-ciat theology.

VI. Is it expelient to hold meetings such as this an-The second of the second of th

Christian friends and brethren—The position assigned to me this evening is not one of my suggestion. The

union—but a moral, spiritual and intellectual union be-tween the United States and Great Britain. The reverend gentleman spoke rapidly for two hours. At the conclusion of his address the meeting separated.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD. The following list comprises the various societies which are to hold their analysersaries in this city during the present month :-

the present month:—

SUNDAY, MAY 7.

American Female Gunrdian Society, at the Mercer Preset Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Cuyler and others.

MONDAY, MAY 8.

Fifteenth Anniversary of the General Synod's Subbat's School Union of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the afternoon, at the church corner of Fourth street and Latayette place, and corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty drat street.

American Beamen's Friend Society, at the Broadway Tabernack, at 7½ o cleek P. M.

Institute for the Plind, at the Tabernack; in the afternoon.

Anniversary of Uniors Theological Seminary, Mercer street Church, at 7½ P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

street Church, at 7½ P. M.

TUSDAY, MAY 9.

Anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, at the Tabernacle, in the morning.

American Foreign and Christian Union, at the Broadway Tabernacle, at 10½ A. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Green, President of Hampden Sidney College, Rev. Mr. Kirk, Rev. Dr. Bethune, and Rev. Dr. Duck.

Anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union Society, at the Breadway Tabernacle.

New York Colonization Society, in the Dutch Reforenced Church in Lafayette place, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses from R. R. Gurloy, Rev. Mr. Peterson, lately from Africa, and others. and others.

Anniversary of the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Eleventh street Church.

Annual meeting of the American Society for Amiliorating the Condition of the Jews, for the election of officery and directors, in the afternoon, at the American Bible

ing the Condition of the Jews, for the election of officers and directors, in the afternoon, at the American Bible House.

Anniversary of the Prison Association, in the evening, at the church in Union square. Addresses by the Hon. Richard Yaux, of Philadelphia; Rov. Dr. Tyng, New York; Cortlandt Parker, Esq. Newark, N. J.: John Thompson, Esq., Poughkeepsie; Rev. Mr. Fox, Brooklyn.

American Tract Society, at the Tabernacle, at 10 o'clock A. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Duff; Rev. Mr. Oncken. Of Germany; Rev. Dr. Green, President of the Hampden Sydney Cellege, Va., and Rev. Dr. Brooke, of Baltimore.

American Home Missionary Society, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the Mercer street Presbyterian Church. Rocadway.

Anniversary of American Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Chapin's Church, Eroadway.

Anniversary (1st) of American Congregational Union, in Brooklyn.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7½ P. M.

Five Points House of Industry, in the Broadway Tabernacle, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

nacle, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

Eighteenth Anniversary of the American Temperance
Union, in the evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle.

American Bible Society, in the Broadway Tabernacle,
at 10 o'clock A. M. Business meeting at the Bible House
at 9 A. M. same day; after which the society and its
friends will take carriages for the Tabernacle. Annual
sermon, Sunday, 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr.
Alexander's church.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
in the Tabernacle, at 10 o'clock A. M. Addresses from
several returned missionsries and others.

New York Anti Elavery Society, in the Tabernacle, at
7½ P. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 14.

73/4 P. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 14.

American Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Lafayette place, at 73/2 P. M. Address by Rev. John Forsyth, of Newburg. The various Eaptist societies hold their anniversaries this year in Philadelphia.

A Union Missionary meeting will be held next Friday evening, at 71/2 o'clock, in the Taberancle. Address by Rev. Doctor Duff. Tickets may be had at the places designated in the advertisement.

The Flood in Connecticut.

pen you a few lines. We are twelve nithe West. to mouth of the Connecticut; the water began to rise on Saturday night; on Sunday a number of houses were and on Monday some of them had seventeen inches of water in their parlors. Boats were manufactured, rival-ling in model some of the New York clippers. Two sloops came up to our main street and unloaded. Ladies and gentlemen were sailing from house to house, making the welkin ring with merry laughter. One large iron foun dry, and some six buildings connected with it, had four feet of water on their floors. Mr. Ransom's clothing feet of water on their floors. Mr. Ransom's clothing store had five feet in it, and could only be reached in boats. One dam gave way, and nearly all the bridges across the roads were washed away. On the river, during the day, could be seen all kinds of drift wood—ship timber, knees, &c., from the yards above, also a large storehouse, from Middletown, and the roof of what was supposed to be a barn. On Monday afterneon Shipman & Co.'s large and new ice house, containing over two thousand tons of ice, burst, letting all out into the river. About the same time, the bridge leading to our new steemboat wharf, about twent-five rods in leneth, was

this is more than two feet higher here than the freshet of 1801. It is now receding, and has fallen at least four feet.

R. M. B.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq.

CHARGE OF STABRING ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The United States w. Charles Hamilton.—William Williams, master of the ship Oswego, being examined by Mr. Riegway for the government, deposed that on the 28th of April, when the Oswego was bound for New Orleans from this port, the prisoner refused to do duty; on being remonstrated with, he used improper and abusive language; witness took hold of him by the collar; another of the crew interfered, and Hamilton then went forward, and remained there twenty or tweaty-five minutes; I did not interfere with him after that; I was crossing the main hatch when Hamilton made a cut at me with a sheath knife, saying "You son of a b——;" I started; he made another lunge at me; he then came up and stabbed me in the back, making a wound almost the length of the blade; I was at sa twenty-four hours before I could get medical aid; I went to the cabin to get a bendage, when Hamilton and I had better secure him, or he would finish what he had commenced. The vessel was three miles from land. Committed for trial.

CHARGE OF MULDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Before J. W. Nelson, Esq.

The United States against John S. Vest.—Charles Burton, examined by Mr. James Ridgway, deposed—That he was working a passage home on board the schooner Minna Schaffer, on her last voyage from Havana to this port; Vent, the prisoner, was first mate; left Havana the middle of April; the second mate ordered witness and a man mamed Charles, the deceased, to pump ship out, and they did so; we were on second mate's watch; at four o'clock the watch was to go below; the prisoner ordered us to pump her for the fourth time; Charles said 'there was a d—d slight of humbugging after four o'clock." the officer watch had been previously called; the prisoner said 'Never mind, I will give you mothing to do but what is necessary;" we pumped her out

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Manifestoes of the Czar in Reply to the Western Powers.

Completion of the Treaty between Austria and Prussia.

MORE RUSSIAN SHIPS CAPTURED.

The Recall of Chevalier Bunsen Contradicted.

Important Decree Respecting Cuban Slaves.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR NO! SETTIND. INTERESTING FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The English Government in the Market for a Loan of \$30,000,000.

BREADSTUFFS FIRM---COTTON UNSETTLED. de, de, de.

graphed off Sandy Hook yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, and reached her dook at Jersey City at 8. She brings three days later news from all parts of Europe. The news is interesting, but without any event of startling impor-

The Franklin arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 20th, and having communicated with the shore, con-tinued her voyage to Havre.

Omer Pasha confirms the already published statement

that the Turks were thrice successful, against superior forces, at the passage of the Danube; but, in obedience

forces, at the passage of the Danube; but, in obedience to orders, they retreated in the line of Karasaw.

The Journal of St. Petersbirg, of April 13, publishes a manifesto, replying to the English and French declaration of war. The manifesto throws the responsibility of the war upon France and England, and says that the Czar's "generous confidence has been abused." The same journal of the 12th says that the "secret correspondence." recently published, was brought. "secret correspondence," recently published, was brought by the Czar himself to the knowledge of the sovereigns of Prussia and Austria, but was not communicated to Napoleon, because the French envoy at Constantinopie

penhagen that the Swedish government has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia, by which an absolute enactment, forbidding more than four ships at once to enter a harbor, has been restored, and the same is extended to Norway. The matter is, however, taken

up by the Swedish Parliament.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Prin-

The Duke of Cambridge will embark at Trieste for the East, having gone via Vienna, intending to be present at the marriage of the Emperor of Austria.

"Maringa Napoleon had been received with much distinc-Senor Leopoldo Augusto de touse, .... to Washington, was at Paris, and preparing to leave for the purpose of re-assuming the government of the Duchy He states that he abdicated in favor of his son, but not

of his grandson. The reigning Duchess, however, was quite popular, and was very unlikely to give up the su quite popular, and was very unlikely to give up the su preme power.

Sudden inconvenience of a serious character had been experienced in the iron trade of England by a customs order prohibiting the export of all kinds of iron to the Continent of Europe. Many shipments had thus been stopped to Hamburg, Rostoek, and Baltic ports. A sup-plementary order to facilitate the continuance of the regular trade was anxiously demanded.

Accounts in London by the steamship Hydaspes, from Calcutta, confirm the reports of the discovery of gold at the Cape of Good Hope. Numerous specimens had been

brought home samples for the government.

The market for American stocks during the week has been steady, but with limited transactions. On the 21st

ult, they were quoted by D. Bell, Son & Co. as for United States 5 per cent bonds, 1865... 100
Eo. 6 per cent bonds, 1862... 105
Bo. 6 per cent bonds, 1862... 105
Bo. 6 per cent bonds, 1868... 110
Do. 6 per cent ins. stock, 1802... 105
Pennsylvanis 5 per cents... 78
Eo. 5 per cent sonds, 1877... 85
Massachusetts 5 per cent sig. bonds, 1868.100
Rijnois internal limpt 6 per cents... 78
Do. interest do... 53
Maryland 5 per cent sterling bonds... 93
Alabama 5 per cent sterling bonds... 93
Alabama 5 per cent sterling bonds... 83
Virginia 6 per cent bonds, 1885... 83
Virginia 6 per cent sterling bonds, 1888... 86
New Orleans city 6 per cent bonds, 1893... 84
Gt. West'n Illinois 10 per ct. 1st mig., 1868... 90
Pennsylvania Cen RR 6 per cents, 1880... 92
New York & Erie 7 per cts. 1st mte, 1858... 60
Do. do. 7 per cent 3d mte, 1859... 94
Do. do. 7 per cent 3d mte, 1889... 94
Le. do. 7 per cent convertible, 1862... 82
The following is a list of Americans registered

ed for the New York HERALD :-J. S. Brownson . New York G. Flemot Wm. Schuyler F. S. Kinne Wm. Bell F. Kahl F. Kahl J. H. Pell F. M. Hies

has met with a satisfactory solution. Tuesday night's They state the intention of the British government to carry on the war with the least possible interference with commerce, and to render the war as little onerous as possible to the powers with whom her Majesty is at peace. These orders have given great satisfaction to the trading